

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, July 25.—The steamer Atlantic arrived at her dock at 8.15 P. M.

There is a ministerial crisis in England owing to Lord John Russell's shuffling explanations at the Vienna conference.

Sebastopol was bombarded again on the 15th without effect.

Additional formidable batteries are being erected by the Allies against Malakoff and the Redan, and the Russians are erecting equally strong works at these defenses. The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 14th at 11 A. M., and the same day met the Asia on the 21st passed the Harman, and on the 23d, off Cape Race, spoke the steamer America.—She brings 159 passengers.

A dispatch received the moment of the steamer's departure states that Lord John Russell had resigned.

The steamer Washington was at Southampton on the 12th.

The circumstances which led to the resignation of Lord John Russell, were disclosures made by him of his course at Vienna, which disclosures led to a debate in the House on Friday the 6th; at the close of that debate Mr. Lytton Bulwer moved that the conduct of the Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown, should be placed in issue, on whom the administration of public affairs is entrusted. Previously to Russell's resignation it was reported that it did not resign he would take the Gray section of the Cabinet with him, and that Palmerston would fill their places with more decided men of the liberal rank, and also, that Lord Derby was the coming man with another coalition cabinet.

War news of little importance. Accounts of the crops from all parts of England are favorable.

Another general assent is not far off; 40,000 men are employed in the works.

The Russians in addition to the better defenses were throwing a formidable stone fort behind the Redan. A weak fire was kept up on the 10th and 11th.

The cholera was decreasing and the health of the allied army was satisfactory. The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 7th on the works in front of the Malakoff, they effected nothing.

Advices from Kara state that the demonstration against that place had been repulsed. Other accounts on the contrary, say that the Russians had taken the field, and that the Turks had evacuated Kara and fallen back on Erzerum.

Schamyl, the Circassian chief, is again reported dead.

The Baltic.—The Allied fleet continues to cruise and destroy exposed property along the coast.

The White Sea.—The port of Exchange has been placed in a good state of defence, a new battery of 80 guns has been erected.—The foreign ships in port had succeeded in clearing their cargoes before the blockade.

Amongst other ships were several Americans, which after landing their cargo proceeded eastward. The blockade is now strictly enforced.

Additional Items.—There are rumors of a dangerous insurrection in the Russian Siberian region; and also, of a change in the Russian Cabinet.

The British ship Antelope had bombarded and destroyed Bistown Calabar.

The Spanish insurrection is suppressed.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is fixed for the 17th of August.

A new Austrian circular is spoken of. It is intended as Count Bado's reply to Napoleon's invasions, & defending the conduct of Austria towards the Western Powers.

The following is the circular of Richardson, Spencer & Co. of the 10th:—

During the week there has been an improved demand for flour and wheat.

Indian corn has again declined a few quarters, and to-day's market is firm. Few sales were made at 40s for yellow and for white per 480 pounds.

Western Canal flour 38s3d.

In beef and pork transactions small. Bacon light; stock falling off in demand.

Lord market active. Sales at 53s5d.

Tallow early in the week was active; but now dull.

Cotton—prices decline 1d per hundred and admitted. Towards the close of the week the demand slightly increased. Sales of 28,200 bales. Copsa closed at 91 American securities firm, and tendency upwards.

Iron—Holders are demanding in advance.

The State Know-Nothing Council of Vermont held a meeting at Burlington on the 11th, approved the withdrawal of their delegates from the National Council, declared themselves dissolved from its government, resolved against the extension of Slavery, declared their opposition to any new Slave States, in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, an open avowal of their proceedings and membership, and the designation of the "American Party of Vermont." This is a pretty stout Northern Platform.

### The murder of Professor Clark S. Brown.

The murder of Mr. Clark S. Brown, at Pontotoc, Miss., bears a remarkable likeness to the case of Matt Ward and Professor Butler. As the circumstances are narrated by a letter from the place, it appears that Brown was a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and the principal of the "Pontotoc Male Academy." A few days previous to the murder, he punished, for some misdemeanor, a lad named Carey Wray about twelve years of age. John, an elder brother of the lad, who attended the same school, was subsequently expelled for having hit the time twice threatened Professor Brown if he whipped his brother again. Three days after the occurrence, another brother, named Keith Wray, aged about eighteen years, who was studying medicine in an office in the city, armed himself with a revolver and a bowie knife, went to the Academy, and wanted Brown called out, but as he was too much excited at the time, the assistant refused the request. Wray left saying that he would see him on his way home, and at the close of the session, met his victim in the public park. He accosted him rudely, told him he had abused his brother, and when he undertook to reason the matter, called him by an insulting epithet, and aimed a blow with his fist at Brown's face. The latter, seeing Wray's weapons as the blow was aimed, raised a little riding whip, and prepared to defend himself. Immediately thereupon—Wray drew his knife, and inflicted seven fatal wounds, which caused Brown's instant death. The murderer was arrested and committed to pris-

on, but his friends made vigorous efforts to forestall justice by promptly securing all the legal counsel the place affords. Professor Brown leaves a young wife to whom he had only been married a few months.

## THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, Aug. 2, 1855.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
SALMON P. CHASE, of Hamilton.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
THOMAS H. FORD, of Richmond.  
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,  
FRANCIS M. WRIGHT, of Champaign.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
JAMES H. BAKER, of Ross.  
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Seneca.  
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
[For the full term.]  
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, of Richmond.  
[For the vacancy.]  
CHAS. C. CONYERS, of Muskegon.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
F. D. KIMBALL, of Medina.  
FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
ALEX. G. CONOVER, of Miami.

## REPUBLICANS REMEMBER.

That the republican Mass Convention of the 4th of July, adjourned to meet in this place on the second Saturday, being

The 11th day of August, 1855.

A County Ticket is to be put in nomination, for the coming election, it is therefore desirable that there be as large a turnout of the friends of the Republican cause as is possible. A more perfect organization of the Republican party will be effected, and measures taken to unite more effectually all the friends of freedom.

## REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Republicans of Belmont County at

St. Clairsville,  
ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th, '55.

SALMON P. CHASE, THOS. H. FORD, JOHN A. BINGHAM and others are expected to be present and address the meeting. Let there be a general turnout of the people of Belmont County, on that day. Come up and hear these big guns of Republicanism go off.

## Our reasons for Supporting Chase.

The political principles of some men, are only visible to the eye of Faith—to these we do not wish to be considered as addressing ourselves, for they could not appreciate our remarks. We do not support Mr. Chase as a choice of evils—on the contrary he was our favorite, our first choice for the office of Governor. There might have been men nominated who would have had fewer opponents than Mr. Chase—men, who, on account of their being less prominent, would to many have been less objectionable, and these men we would have supported cordially, if fairly nominated, as Mr. Chase undoubtedly was. The issue before the people of Ohio, and the entire North is one of vital importance, one of intense interest. The question is "shall slavery be confined to the slave states or shall freedom be confined to the free states." This is the question, fairly put, and now before the people. Mr. Chase as a man now, as a Senator last session was most intimately associated with that question—he was, in fact, a part of it. A party then, professing to have this principle as the polar star of its creed could not do otherwise than nominate Mr. Chase as its standard bearer in an important contest.

It is charged that Clay Whigs are selling themselves and their principles cheap when they come down to vote for Salmon P. Chase. Now let us see what there is in this charge. If we had ever had the opportunity we would have voted for Henry Clay, for President, and considered the day we did so a proud day in our life. No doubt, therefore we will be considered a Clay Whig. Well, in the year 1820 the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union, with a Constitution recognizing slavery—and at the same time was enacted what was then, and is now known as the Missouri Compromise, without which Missouri could not have been admitted. The Compromise was given to the North as a kind of equivalent for the State of Missouri. Henry Clay alarmed at the state of excitement all over the Union, used his utmost exertions, on the floor of Congress and in the social circle to allay the turmoil. He drew up the conditions of the Compromise himself, and by great labor he obtained its passage. Though the North was cheated in that bargain she quietly acquiesced in its terms. From that time Mr. Clay has been considered the father of the Missouri Compromise.

Last session of Congress Stephen A. Douglas a pigmy in stature, as well as in mind, climbed to notoriety—not honor—on the repeal of that sacred Compromise. Then Mr. Chase labored night and day, in season and out of season, for its perpetuation—for the perpetuation of an instrument Clay would have sacrificed ten years of his life to render

permanent. Why then, must "Clay Whigs" be browbeaten for supporting Mr. Chase? He occupies the same ground that Henry Clay did, and does not even speak so boldly on it as did the latter. In 1820, in Congress Mr. Clay said

"I repeat it sir, I never can, and never will, and no earthly power will make me vote directly or indirectly to spread slavery over the territory where it does not exist. Never while reason has a seat in my brain—never, while my heart beats the vital fluid through my veins—never."

Point us to language of Mr. Chase on this topic that has one tenth of the pith, and vehemence of these words by Mr. Clay! Yet the Democracy grow eloquent at the mention of the name of the "gallant Harry of the West," and call us traitors to his memory for supporting Chase. If Clay was alive, and living in Ohio, he would take the stump for the Republican ticket!

We are supporting Chase, for the reason that he is opposed to the present Administration, and its bungling and bungled policy.—He has, ever since he has been a U. S. Senator, stood in the front rank of the friends of the North. Wherever the fight raged thickest, wherever despotism threatened the overthrow of Freedom, there was Mr. Chase, and his blows upon the black armor of the dusky knights of slavery

"—fell thick and fast  
As lightning from the mountain's cloud."  
Would it not be the basest ingratitude then, to forget Mr. Chase after the battle is fought, and the spoils are to be distributed? It undoubtedly would! We shall have more to say on this subject again. It is fruitful.

## Judge John Davenport.

Died, at his son's residence in Barnesville on Wednesday the 18th ult, Hon. JOHN DAVENPORT, aged 67 years.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace.—Ps. 37:37.

MR. DAVENPORT was born at the White House, Jefferson Co., Virginia, January 9th, 1788. His father was a farmer, but Mr. D., being of a delicate constitution was placed in a store at the age of 14. Three years after at the early age of 17, he embraced religion, and united himself with the Methodist Church, a sect at that time poor and despised. In the year 1808 he was married to Miss Martha Coulson, of Cecil Co., Md., who survives him. His domestic life was one of uninterrupted happiness up to the day of his decease. Shortly after his marriage he was appointed superintendent of Opegon Manufacturing which he managed to the entire satisfaction of the Company until 1817, when it was sold, and passed into other hands.

His life at the factory he looked upon as the happiest part of his pilgrimage. While there he was very active in the duties of religion, and many of the employees were converted. He was their class leader, and thus enjoyed their confidence. Many of those hands are still living and continue to be "burning and shining lights" in church of their choice. During his residence here he was licensed to exhort.

After leaving the Opegon Manufactory he removed to Winchester, Va. In the summer of 1818, he and his wife visited Ohio on horseback, and leaving her with her mother and brother at Barnesville, he visited the western part of this state, and Kentucky.—He returned home, and the same fall moved to Barnesville, bringing with him a stock of merchandise, with which he commenced business. As an evidence of his active benevolence at this early period of his life, we instance the fact of his having at this time brought with him a widowed aunt and four children, who needed assistance.

In 1820, in company with Bishop McKendree, he visited the Wyandotte Indian Mission, and in the fall of the same year he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of this state. While there he was no drone, but took an active part in many public measures. He was also actively engaged in the election of Judge Ruggles to the U. S. Senate. In 1824 he was elected to the State Senate, in 1826 he was elected to Congress, and he was re-elected to the House of Representatives, in 1829, and while there took an active part in the election of Thos. Ewing to the U. S. Senate. He was shortly after appointed Associate Judge for Belmont County. In 1841 he removed to Monroe County, and was twice appointed Associate Judge for that County.

The foregoing is but a brief outline of the trusts reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He held many offices of trust, but to our office was no inconsiderable, for in all his positions as a public servant his peculiar characteristic was fidelity, and always striving to do right, regardless of present consequences, well knowing that the final reward was sure.

From 1821 to 1825 he was extensively engaged in cattle droving, for the purpose of improving his naturally feeble constitution and he was at this time also instrumental in introducing the culture of Tobacco, at a time when the ordinary products of a farm would not command money; a large number of men procured comfortable homes by this means. As his children arrived at manhood he established them in business, besides aiding many other relatives and friends in business. In 1849 he was licensed as a local preacher by the M. E. Church.

As a public officer, in the halls of legislation, upon the bench, and in the social circle he was ever the same, honorable, and high minded, commanding the respect, the admiration and the regard of all with whom he was associated.

But it is in the light of his religious character that his public life is eclipsed. The most admirable feature in his character is found in the fact that he loved and feared his God; and though many and distinguished were the honors he had heaped upon him by his fellow men, yet honors, influence, talents,

all was he willing to lay at feet of the meek and lowly Jesus, as a free will offering to him and his kingdom. Unlike the most of the American youth, he sought first the kingdom of God—and so, to see what has been added unto him! The political agitations and excitements in which he bore an active part never for a moment hindered his growth in grace, nor prevented him from engaging in the active, and more important duties of religion. During his life, the object nearest his heart, after his family, was the Church—its purity—its spread. For half a century he sustained an unblemished reputation in the Church of his choice; he died in her bosom, and rests from his labors in the bosom of his Redeemer, and while

"Mortals cry—A man is dead!  
Angels sing—A child is born!"

It is the part of those who are left behind to acquiesce in the wisdom of the power that afflicts them, and to emulate the meek and unassuming virtues and usefulness of the departed.

"Servant of God, well done!  
Thy glorious warfare's past,  
The battle's fought, the race is won,  
And thou art crowned at last."

James E. Wharton, Esq.

Those meek gentlemen, (1) the editor of the *Wheeling Argus*, and his backers, the fossiliferous residents of Wheeling, are just now rejoicing that Mr. Wharton, of the *Gazette*, a man infinitely superior to them in every respect, has at last determined to resign his post of editor and "discontinue his present and past relations to the citizens of Wheeling and North Western Virginia." A man acting as Mr. W. has acted for some years past must expect the hostility of such men as have opposed him, but it is lamentable that the citizens of Wheeling have not sustained him in his course. He has even acted with an eye single to the advancement of the interests of that city, and forgetting his own personal aggrandizement, has labored diligently for the public good. For fifteen or twenty years past he has been closely identified with the progress of the Island City, and the fact of his being in about the same circumstances, pecuniarily as when he first settled in Wheeling, is a sufficient refutation of the flimsy charges of corruption, and mercenary motives. That Wheeling is pro-slavery in sentiment is false, say, it is utterly absurd, the *Argus* to the contrary notwithstanding. To assert that she is pro-slavery is a foul libel on her active and industrious mechanics, her enterprising merchants, and her sterling, energetic, and prosperous manufacturers. No pro-slavery community ever presented such a scene of active industry as do the workshops of Wheeling. No man ever saw such a perfect establishment, such an admirable illustration of the dignity of labor, and the benefits of association as is seen at the La Belle Iron works of Wheeling. Her bridge, her factories of all kinds, her enterprise in all public improvements give the lie direct to all such foolish charges. How lamentable it is, then, that with all these things before them, they suffer a man, who more than any other one man, yes more than other ten men, has brought those things about to be sacrificed. We think, and we have no hesitation in saying it, that the City of Wheeling will be disgraced by gagging the only really independent editor she ever had, and it will be a long time before his place can be filled.

We know that Mr. W. would not long hesitate what course to pursue when his right to speak out his sentiments on any question, was taken away. We shall be sorry to lose him from this part of the world, but we hope if he does leave his present position he may find a more fruitful soil, a more grateful people, and a more liberal State to labor in and for. Labor such as his should not go unrewarded.

CONCLUSION.—In our remarks last week about the Auditor's Report we said—"A very small portion indeed (less than \$250,000) had been applied to paying off the State debt—the rest has gone into the private coffers of a Locofoco officer." We should have included besides the \$150,000, the \$1337,088 for school purposes.

## Consistency.

The Democratic press is always the same consistent (1) engine of opposition to every thing that is for the good of the masses.—Read the following and see how beautifully they agree. Bear in mind, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is not published in the temperance County of Guernsey nor of Seneca nor are the *Jeffersonian* and *Advertiser* published in the wine-bibbling, beer-guzzling, rum swilling city of Cincinnati. Circumstances sometimes alter cases, but read the extracts:

## More Whiskey than Sweat.

TOM FORD, the K. N. candidate for Lieutenant Governor, says he intends to "spill a barrel of sweat" during this campaign. Tom can do this, as we learn he generally keeps his 'keg' pretty full of poor whiskey.—*Seneca Advertiser*.

Does the *Advertiser* use the word 'keg' in a metaphorical sense? If so—if he means Mr. Ford's 'kiddie' it will correspond with his fame in this latitude. His pores are pretty well saturated with moisture by a pour-ous process very inimical to "Carson League" if rumor tells the truth.—*Guernsey Jeffersonian*.

Kimball is the head of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Ohio, and is a pledged Maine Law man, like the rest of the ticket.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Monroe County.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—

One word more, Mr. Morris' reply to my article of the 15th inst. is very dispassionate and candid. He says, however that the style of my article betokens any thing but the gentleman. Opinions may differ about that, but I will say this for Mr. Morris, that he doesn't deserve to be treated to an ungentlemanly style. Mr. Morris is a gentleman, every where and at all times, both in public and private life.

Mr. Morris makes me accuse him of being influenced by a personal interest in the formation of his school law fund opinion. I admit that the article in a detached part is susceptible of that reading. But that is not the fair purport of the article. It accuses Mr. Morris, as a citizen of Monroe county, of favoring a law which distributes to Monroe a pretty smart excess of funds over and above all the taxes she pays. I think my article pretty distinctly states that it is an impulse of patriotism which induces Mr. Morris to favor the law. I think I said that a Monrovia could hardly do otherwise than sustain a law so favorable to Monroe county. I would like to see one of her candidates for the legislature this fall declaiming from the stump against the law.

MR. EDITOR.—I notice in the last issue of the *Gazette* and *Citizen*, an article signed Tax Payer, inquiring why the Auditor of the county does not let out the public printing, to the lowest bidder, as he has the furnishing of the public offices with coal.

Auditor Charlesworth has determined to "reform" in the expenditures of the County, and has started out in the discharge of his duties with an eye single to that end. But it is not to be expected that he can accomplish every thing in a day, but already in one single operation in the item of coal has he saved the county 80 dollars, and in the item of public printing I have no doubt can and will save the county several hundred dollars. I noticed by the last receipts and expenditures that the item of public printing alone cost

## Why they Nominated Him.

Considerable surprise has been expressed all over the State, that an obscure and incompetent lawyer named KIMBALL, of Medina county, should have been placed on the "hodgepodge" ticket, for the important office of Attorney General. The reason, however, is evident. His principal competitor, Mr. Corwin, of this county, had made an argument against the present liquor law before the Supreme Court, and was, therefore, set down as an anti-Maine law man. On the contrary, Kimball is the true friend of the Sons of Temperance in Ohio, and is a pledged Maine law man, like the rest of the ticket.—*Cincy Enquirer*.

Temperance men, do you hear that! The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says of our candidate for Attorney General,—"he is a pledged Maine law man, like the rest of the ticket."

Will you allow them to lose anything by that? Will you suffer them to be slaughtered by the free whiskey party because they are favorable to a prohibitory law? Never let such a stain rest on you! You have a ticket of temperance and temperate men before you—if you suffer it to be defeated then hide your disgraced forms in some nether doggerel, and cease your prating of Temperance.

WE unintentionally misrepresented our "correspondent" last week by comparing Belmont & Monroe counties on the school tax question. In making his estimate he took into account all that Monroe pays out for State purposes, and school purposes, which is some \$2,000 less than the receives for school purposes alone. We merely compared our Dr. and Cr. accounts on the school fund alone.

## Fusion as is.

The Daily Cincinnati *Enquirer* of July 15, contains the following choice extract:

"The Democracy in making the old line Whigs, the national Know Nothings and Union-loving men, will combine in one great mass, forgetting all distinction when the Union is in danger, and from the Ohio river to the great lakes, they will charge Abolitionism with a vigor and spirit that will be irresistible and lead to a brilliant and annihilating national victory."

The *Enquirer*, he it remembered, has always been a distinguished Union savior, which has exhausted its Billingsgate over and over again, on "old line Whigs," and all kinds of "K. N.'s," and always affected to spew Fusion out of its mouth. The extract is a model of political Jesuitism which would have done credit to the crafty *Kodin*, in the days of the Wandering Jew. The *Enquirer* may be congratulated on his successful application of the Jesuitical tactics. A fusion of Locofocos, "old line Whigs" and "Know Nothings!" Think of that, oh ye who are slow to believe!

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some \$710,13 this is doubtless exorbitant & too much and should be remedied, and where reform is needed our present worthy and efficient Auditor will not be found remiss in his duty nor faltering in his determination to apply the remedy, that reform is needed here that the county is paying more for its public printing than they should do, is doubtless true and if taxpayer will not be too big a hurry he will find that there will be reform in the public printing item, as well as in a great many other things under the present administration of affairs.

Auditor Charlesworth intends reform in this as well as in the matter of coal but give him time and don't show your petty malice quite so soon.

JUSTICE.

## Kansas Legislature—More Outrages.

We have already notified our readers that the mob of Missourians which call themselves the Kansas Legislature have taken matter into their own hands, and in spite of the remonstrance of the Governor, have removed their sessions to the extreme eastern line of the territory and within ten minutes ride of the town of Westport, in Missouri, where, in case any difficulty with their pro-slavery tools to their help. The Lawrence *Tribune* brings us some of the doings of this infamous body. We put them upon record that our people may see some of the beautiful fruits of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the labors of such men as Douglas, Atchison, Stringfellow, & Co:

"A body calling itself by this title met at Pawnee on the 2d instant.

In the Council, Thomas Johnson was chosen Speaker, J. A. Halderman, Chief Clerk, Chas. Grover, Assistant, C. M. Whitehead, Sergeant-at-arms and W. J. Godfrey, Door Keeper.

In the House, J. H. Stringfellow was elected Speaker, James H. Lyle, Chief Clerk, John Martin, Assistant, Cramer, Sergeant-at-arms, T. C. Campbell, Door Keeper.

The members of both Houses were admitted to the Governor's certificates as *prima facie* evidence. The Free State men presented their certificates, but the Pro-Slavery men merely presented the returns of the election, thus denying the Governor's authority in the premises. These vouchers were laid upon the table without examination—the list of those who had received such certificates being read by the Territorial Secretary and the action based upon the list. Afterwards it was found that the Pro-Slavery men had presented nothing, but the returns of the Judges at the first election.

The next action—and that immediately after swearing in the members—was the appointment of a committee upon credentials. A resolution was passed, requesting those contesting seats to present their protests to said committee, and notify those whose seats were contested.

Thursday morning the House committee on Credentials asked further time. A protest was offered by the Free State members against the right of that body to set aside the authority of the Governor's certificate; but they refused to receive it or enter it upon the journal. In the afternoon a bill was introduced, removing the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission; the rules were suspended, the bill read once in full and twice by its title, and passed within half an hour. It was sent to the upper House, and passed forthwith with about the same process.

On Wednesday morning, the House committee on Credentials reported against all the Free State men obtaining seats. They were ejected unanimously except one vote—a Free State man whose seat was undisputed. The House adopted the Missouri Code of Laws, but the Senate had not acted upon it, when they adjourned to the Missouri State line—Shawnee Mission—to enjoy the healthful breezes of the Westport, (Mo.) frog pond and other fumes equally reviving, always to be found in that enterprising neighborhood.

The action of the Council was very similar. The Free State men were ejected by about the same process, but one man voting against it.—Mr. E. Chapman, of this place. Both houses refuse to consider or hear the protest and affidavit in relation to the first election, and denied the right to go behind the first Judge's certificate of election. Such was the position taken by all the pro-slavery speakers. They were bitter in their denunciation of Free State men and declared that, so long as they lived, Kansas should not be a Free State any how.

The action of this self-styled Legislature is but the carrying out of the fraud and villainy perpetrated at the polls—outrages unparalleled in the history of this Government.

What will be the end of all this it is yet to be developed. The adoption of the Missouri Code, we suppose, recognizes slavery in Kansas, and for aught we know—and by easier construction of law than some we have heard—makes a colony of Missouri. Let them work. The people cannot be made to succumb to invaders—their tongues cannot be all censored, but they will continue to proclaim their honest sentiments, and act their honest convictions, despite of Missouri fire-eating mobs, and tyrants in the shape of legislative bodies, or as a small invader of our soil. They will probably make it treason to denounce slavery as a moral or political evil. Let them. Who cares? For our part, so long as we have control of a Free Press, we shall continue to denounce it as "the sum of all villainies," and to prove that it deserves the appellation by the conduct of this corrupt self-styled Legislature. We seek to invade no man's rights, but the rights of the people cannot be trampled upon, and we shall regard enactments of the body in session at Westport as just as much binding, and no more, as acts of the Lavenworth mob, or the resolutions of the Weston Self-Defensive Association—to be heeded only as the ravings of infuriated and misguided men.

M. F. Conway, who was elected to the Council from the Pawnee district, has resigned, and utterly refuses to meet with or in any way recognize, or have any respect for the acts and doings of this Missouri mob. His letter of resignation to Gov. Reid is a strong document, and we give it entire to our readers.